Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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NORFOLK, December 30.

Just as this paper was going to press, Capt. Webb, of the schooner Fame, 19 days from St. Kitts, favored the Editor with papers to the 9th of December, from which he has extracted the following:

LONDON, October 22.

Yesterday morning arrived three Hamburgh mails that were due, and also Mr. Higgins, a king's messenger from Petersburgh and Stockholm, with the news of the marriage of the king of Sweden to the Russian princess Alexandria Pawlowna, on the 4th instant, at St. Petersburg. Here then is the final result of all the threats and persuasions of her Imperial Majesty with the king of Sweden.

The mails bring a variety of interesting news from all parts of the Theatre of the war.

The Archduke seems to have transfused into all the corps of his army, the same ardent zeal and indefatigable activity which distinguishes the youthful royal leader, and to have inspired them with that enthusiastic confidence that gallant troops are accustomed to place in a general who leads them from victory to victory. The prince has, with a view of profiting by the present state of Alsace, unprovided with troops, marched three corps across the Rhine, by manœuvres equally bold and skillful. General Hotze, with the Prince of Lichtenstein, crossed that river on the 1st instant, near Manheim, with a corps of about 8000 men, directing his march to Neustadt, Bergzabern, Germersheim, Wellemburgh and Hagneau. On the 3d instant, he was in possession of all these places, and pushing further on to Euskhosen and Landau, with an intention of investing the latter place, probably unprovided with ammunition and provision, and chiefly garrisoned by recruits and peasants.

In order to second the execution of this project, the Archduke has recrossed the Rhine in the vicinity of Rastadt, whilst, at the same time, General Neu has moved from Mentz, and driven the French across the Selz. The troops under his command are destined to serve as a corps of observation, and to cover the operations of Gen. Hotze against Landau.

By our letter from Frankfort of the 9th instant, it should appear, that the Archduke himself has head quarters still on the right bank of the Rhine at Offenberg, where the commander of the armed peasants in Franconia, Philip Wist, formerly a gamekeeper in Speslart, was presented to his royal highness, and most graciously received. He is said to have obtained the brevet of a captain in the Imperial army, and a pension for life of 600 florins.

On the Lower Rhine, in consequence of a bloody action, which on the 20th ult. was fought at Nieuwied, that town had been declared a neutral place, by an agreement concluded between the Austrian general Wernek, and the Republican general Bernadotte. All the fortifications in the town have been demolished, but the French remain in possession of the bridge opposite Neuweid, which enables them to cross the Rhine when they choose, harrass the Austrians on the Seig, and perhaps force them to fall back to the Lahn. That the enemy has formed a project of this kind, seems the more probable, as the French are assembling a considerable force in the Hunsdruck, and Bournonville has withdrawn all his posts from the right banks of the Sieg, and fallen back to Mulheim, where his head quarters are situated, no doubt with a design of drawing the Austrians to that point, that Barnadotte, who commands in the Hunsdruck, may find it the more easy to recross the Rhine near Neuweid, and attack General Wernek before he can have time to regain the Lahn.

The army of the Rhine and Moselle continues to be closely pursued in its retreat by General Latour. On the 30th ult. this general attacked the French between Buchau and Baindt; the battle was extremely severe and bloody, but victory at length declared in favour of the Austrians. The particulars of this engagement have not yet reached us, but it is certain, that in consequence of this affair the French retreated to Stockach, a town situated between the upper point of the Lake of Constance and the right banks of the Danube, on the road from Ulm to Schaffhausen. It appears that the heavy baggage of Moreau's army takes the road of Switzerland, from which circumstance no doubt originates the report of a French column directing its march through that country. Our letter from Suabia of the 5th instant, states, that the Austrians possessed themselves of Stockach, before the French were able to reach it. This if true, is an event of the utmost importance, inasmuch as Stockach is the only point by which Moreau can either penetrate into Switzerland, or retreat towards Humingen, by resting his right on the Danube and his left on the Rhine.

The matchless patriotism, with which the subjects of his Imperial Majesty, and especially the Hungarians, step forth at this momentous crisis to support their sovereign, deserves the highest praise.

BASSTERRE, December 6.

On the 23d ult. a dispatch boat arrived here from Anguilla, (as mentioned in our last) giving an account of an attack having been made on that Island by a French frigate and brig, on board which were a number of troops. At the time of the arrival of the boat, none of his majesty's ships were at this Island; on the 25th, his majesty's frigate the Lapwing, Capt. Barton, arrived and sailed the same evening for Anguilla, taking on board the master of the boat as a pilot. The winds being far to the northward, she did not reach Anguilla till late at night on the 26th. Signals having been made at St. Martin's of the Lapwing's appearance, the troops were all embarked, after having burnt the town, murdered numbers of the inhabitants, and loaded their vessels with the plunder. At one in the morning of the 27th, the Lapwing ran within pistol shot of the frigate and brig, which were endeavouring to make their escape at the mouth of the harbour, when an action commenced, which continued one hour and 52 minutes. Favoured by the darkness of the night the French frigate made her escape through a narrow channel between a small island and Anguilla, the Lapwing having got her pilot killed on the first broadside would not venture through. At day break both vessels were seen at anchor near St. Martin's; on the Lapwing's approach, the brig in attempting to wore in the frigate which had her rigging much cut, was fired on so heavily by the Lapwing, that she was destroyed, and most of the sailors and soldiers drowned; the frigate, after one broadside from the Lapwing struck her colours, and proved to be the Decius of 26 guns. The brig mounted three 24 pounders. There were 128 soldiers and sailors killed and wounded on board the Decius, and 120 made prisoners. She was so much damaged in the action, having nine shot holes through the bottom, that after keeping possession of her for two days, Capt. Barton finding it impossible to get her into port from her leaky condition; and two French frigates of 44 guns each, being in chase of him about eight miles to leeward, after taking out all the prisoners, the Decius was blown up, and all the plunder consigned to the deep. The Lapwing arrived in this road the night after, having no other man killed in the action but the pilot.

It is to be regretted that the Lapwing did not arrive at Anguilla in time to frustrate the designs of the French, and prevent the destructions commited; and we believe there never was a case where an expedition was so completely destroyed, and the hopes of an hostile pillage so completely blasted as in this. The gallantry and good conduct of Capt. Barton, and his brave crew are so manifest, that the bare narrative of facts do them so much honour as to render unnecessary any encomiums.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 8.

To OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR,

I have been informed, that in a letter addressed by you during the last session of Congress to the Chairman of a committee of the House of Representatives, you stated, "that for want of a district attorney in Kentucky, no duties could be collected; that the governor himself refuse to pay; and that the people sheltered themselves under his example." For the satisfaction of the public, I shall state a few facts concerning this business—I rented out my distillery in August 1792, previous to which no application had been made to me by any excise officer to measure my stills, or to take an entry of them—I continued to rent out my stills from that time until the latter end of the year, 1793, and the tenants gave me their bonds, to keep me indemnified from any demands that might be made on me for the excise during that period: I then took them again into my possession, and commenced working of them in January, 1794. About the month of April following, I was applied to by an excise officer, (for the first time) for the duties of that year. I informed him of the time I had taken my distillery into possession, and that I did not conceive any duties could then be due from the time I had commenced working my distillery, which he appeared satisfied with. He removed shortly afterwards out of the county, and there was not (to my knowledge) an excise officer in it until about the month of January or February, 1795. I was then called upon to make an entry of my stills from June, 1794, which I did immediately; after I had done this, the officer asked me if I would pay the arrearages. I told him I did not know whether the law required it of me, that I would take counsel on the subject, and that if I found the law did require it of me, that I would pay them on the first application; otherwise I would not. He said he was not bound to call a second time to demand them. I told him if he did not choose to do so, he might execute his duty immediately, and take my property. This he did not do but went away. I was shortly afterwards advised that the law would not compel me to pay the arrearages, but when the duties from June, 1794, to June, 1795, became due, I counted out and laid by itself the amount of what was due from me for that period, that the officer when he called again might have occasion to stay as short a time as possible in my house. No application of any kind has since that time been made to me by an excise officer, and I found upon enquiry that I could not procure a permit to remove whiskey which I had distilled between June, 1794, and June, 1795, owing to the want of an officer in the county. I have very lately been obliged to apply personally to the officer who is at this time acting in the county, to receive the taxes due from me for that period, and from June, 1795, to June, 1796.

From this statement of facts, the public will find that your assertion as far as it concerns me, is false; and I believe it to be equally groundless, as far as it concerns the distillers in general within this state. I have no doubt but that it will be found, upon an impartial enquiry, that the distillers have paid considerable sums on account of the excise; and that it has been owing to the neglect or misconduct of the officers of government, that the duties have not been universally collected from June, 1794.

It is a matter of indifference to me whether you fabricated your false statement yourself, or received it from other, having made it; you are responsible for the truth of it; but, as the distance between us renders a personal application to you impracticable, I shall upon this and all future occasions, where you may use my name improperly, take the liberty of affixing you in this public manner, that I despise you most heartily.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received, and for SALE at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST I. Rum,
N. E. ditto,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Soap,
Loose and Sack Salt,
Powder and Shot,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Mace and Cloves.

Also a small invoice of COTTON CARDS assorted—the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d instant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old last spring, 8 feet high, long mane and tail, shod all round; he trots, paces and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white spot on him, and that is on his near shoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horse, and no questions asked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

The Co-partnership of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to said concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requested, that those who are still owing balances for transactions previous to the 1st. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant discharges for the same, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, January 1, 1797

A.

CAPT. JAMES AFFLOCK. Thomas Anderson.

B.

James Bromley. Mrs. Burd. John Blackwell, Gurdon Backus. Joseph Badger. Capt. William Baykin. John Beale, Dinwiddie county. Graham Bell.

C.

Rev. John Brunskill, clerk of Amelia county, care of Roger Atkinson. William Cowan. Lunenburg, 2. Capt. Williamson Coleman, Dinwiddie county. Joshua Chaffin, Amelia county.

D.

Joseph Dupey, Lunenburg. Doctor Robert De Grappenreid, Lunenburg county. Thomas Dicky, 2.

E.

George Elliot, care of Robert Colquhoun. Thomas Edger.

F.

John Fenton, care of John Angus, 2.

G.

Erasmus Gill, 2. William Gunnell. John Gary, Prince George.

H.

Mr. Hesdras, 2. Hugh Hunter. Joseph Hooper.

J.

Zachariah Justice. Henry Israel. Jackson, Crallé & Jones, 2.

M.

Doctor Zachariah Martin, 3. James H. Montfort, Nottoway county. Ebenezer Macgowan, Nottoway county. George Macfarlane. James Maugeur, Alexander More. David Marlen, Prince George.

P.

James Patton and James Dykes. William S. Peachy, 2. William Parham, Sussex county. Gen. Robert Porterfield, Dinwiddie county. Dr. John Patterson, Nottoway county.

R.

Littleton Raines. John Reed. Theodrick Bland Ruffin. John Rodgers, Christian Rite.

S.

Robert Stewart, care of Baird and Weisiger. Peter Stokes, Lunenburg county. William Stevenson. John Stewart, jun.

T.

James Thaxton, Lunenburg county.

V.

John Verrell.

W.

Frederick Watkins Nottoway county. Thomas Wells. Colin C. Wills, care of James Lynch. Hubbart Wyall, Dinwiddie county. Capt. Peter Woodlief, 4. Charles Williams, Suffex county, care of Joseph Harding. John Taylor Wormley, at the Rev. Mr. Robinson's, Chesterfield county.

J. GRAMMER.

January 3, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 30 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Worshipful Court of Mecklenburg, will be Sold on the premises, in the said county, on 18 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, on the 10th of February next,

ONE Tract of LAND, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BAILEY, deceased. by

LEWIS ROFFE,
WILLIAM STONE,
JOHN EDWARDS,
CHARLES HUTCHERSON,
EDWARD DODSON.
} Comm'rs.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 18, 1796. (co6*)

From the Boston Centinel.

In a free country the public welfare essentially depends upon the prevalence of just sentiments among the people: in such a country, therefore, it is the duty as well as the right of every citizen to contribute his aid to the formation of those sentiments. With an honest hope that truth alone may prevail. I submit to the public eye a few facts and reflections which occurred to my mind, upon reading Mr. Adet's appeal to the people of the United States.

An Independent Citizen.

1st. Our revolution was commenced in April 1775, and in July 1776, we declared the United States to be free, sovereign and independent.

2d. The battles which were fought in '75 '76 and '77, were against the greatest force which Britain could accumulate within our territory, and they terminated in the conquest or destruction of more than one third of that force, including the capture of Burgoyne's army.

3d. In 1778, more than a year and an half after our declaration of independence, and after we had decisively proved our ability to maintain it, this independence was acknowledged by France, and a treaty of alliance was formed with her.

4th. From this period she officially inserted herself into our national councils, and obtained a dangerous influence over many men whose exertions she could always command, and who had since favoured every project she has formed to depress us, and make us absolutely dependent upon her favour.

5th. As a natural consequence of the influence she had acquired, instructions to our ministers abroad were pronounced, by which the most precious interests of our country was committed to her disposal.

6th. While we were endeavouring to form treaties with other nations, she obstructed us by artifice and intrigue, with a view to confine our intercourse to those states whose governments were subject to her direction.

7th. At the treaty of '83, she countenanced our enemies in requiring the insertion of an offensive article, and afterwards by her sub-agents here made this article the instrument of discontent and faction.

8th. At the same treaty she endeavoured to deprive us of a great extent of our territory, and to exclude us altogether from the fishery on the Grand Bank.

9th. After this period when nothing more effectual could be done, she laboured incessantly to keep alive every seed of discontent and disunion among ourselves, and to nourish sentiments hostile to other nations, hoping by such means to keep us in a state of weakness and imbecility, which should render us totally dependent upon her for protection.

These are some of the facts which authorised the National Convention of France to declare, "that the support afforded to the United States in their struggle for independence, *was only the fruit of a base speculation.*"—"That our glory offended their ambitious views, and that their ambassadors *bore the criminal orders of stopping the career of our prosperity.*"—These facts ought to be familiarly known and soberly considered by every citizen of the United States, in order that the real design of France toward the United States may be clearly seen and her conduct understood: it will then be generally agreed that France wished to see us separated from the British empire, *solely from a desire to humble a rival power and that her own relative greatness might be the better established.* It will then be clearly perceived that the policy of France could not be favourable to the prosperity or the respectability of the United States; but that she must necessarily desire to see us always dependent on her, which could only be secured by perpetuating our weakness.

We come now to the new birth of France:—

1st. Her regeneration was announced by Mr. Genet, and was accompanied with a denunciation of the wicked system of the old government, and a declared abhorrence of the interference of any nation in the affairs of another.

2d. This man while making these professions in the name of the Republic, *bore in his pocket* the orders of his masters as criminal as those they had reprobated when given by their predecessors—this man under the garb of friendship, came to the United States for the express purpose of plunging us into the war *per fas aut nefas.*—He began his career by seducing and corrupting our citizens; he proceeded in open and contemptuous violation of our laws, and closed with an insolent defiance of our government. He brought near *a million of dollars* in *rouleaus* of gold, of a size to accommodate the various demands of cupidity—The last of these *rouleaus* were withdrawn from their depository on the day his successor arrived at the seat of government, who therefore had some reason for complaining "*that he could not satisfy Mr.* Randolph *from a defect of pecuniary means.*"

3d. Mr. Fauchet's transactions in this country will not yet bear the light, but their complexion may be sufficiently known from what is exposed in his intercepted letter.—From this it will be collected that he took a great interest in the civil war excited in Pennsylvania, and that Mr. Randolph, who was his bosom friend, expected to have been the steward of his gold.

4th. Mr. Adet succeeded Fauchet, and since the commencement of his agency we have reason to believe that attempts have been made to separate the western country from the jurisdiction of the United States; and we now see by his manifesto that he expects to terrify the American people into a submission to the tyranny of *France.*

5th. It is now we see verified the prediction of President Washington, signed by his own hand the 31st July, 1795, viz. "If the treaty is ratified, the partisans of the French (or rather of war and confusion) will excite them to hostile measures." Indeed there is too much reason to believe that some among ourselves with a view to their own purposes have encouraged France thus shamefully to insult our country.

6th. It is affirmed on good authority that in France since the ratification of the British treaty was universally known there, the government of the United States was generally respected in the highest degree, except by a few persons at Paris near the American minister.

7th. It is believed (and it is to their credit) that the Directory, though strongly solicited thereto, long doubted of the propriety of attempting openly to intimidate the people of the United States by threatening to plunder their commerce, but possibly their successes in Europe may have decided them; for prosperity is too apt to beget insolence, and the language of the devotees of France has lately been "that we must elect for President the man she prefers."

Lastly. "A nation that governs itself without any dependence on a foreign power is a sovereign state." I trust the United States will long be such a nation; and that discarding the degrading and puerile idea of foreign protection and favoritism, they will be just toward all nations but dependent upon none.

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, some of which are in small packages, to suit country stores, and will be sold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has also come to hand,

Sack and Lose SALT.
Best Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of superior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of first quality.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, produce, or on short credit.

Petersburg, October 24, 1796. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

On a reasonable Credit,

A TRACT of Land containing 1600 acres, in Surry county, near the Court-house, whereon I lately lived; the soil is favourable for the cultivation of corn and small grain, and a considerable part will produce good tobacco naturally; a large stream runs through the land, on which there is not only an abundance of rich low land proper for meadow, with a trifling expence of ditching, but has on it a very advantageous site for a Mill, within three miles of a public landing on James river; a short dam may be made to raise fifteen feet of water, or more if required. The Land is better stock'd with good pine, white oak, ash and poplar, than most tracts in the lower country, having been but little pillaged, except for the houses now on the Land—they have all been built within ten years, and consist of a well finished and convenient two story dwelling-house, and every other necessary outhouse—there is also valuable young orchards, both of apple and peach. Should any person desirous of purchasing wish to view the Land and advantages above mentioned, they will be shewn by application to me in Isle of Wight county.

RICHARD COCKE.

Shoal-Bay, Dec. 31, 1796. 6

FOR SALE,

And to be entered on at Christmas, 1797,

THAT beautiful and healthful Farm, whereon I now live, in Brunswick county. It is no exaggeration to say, that this spot has as many advantages as any on Meherrin river.—It contains about 450 acres, is bounded by the river about 1¾ miles; has a river mill-seat equal if not superior to any on the river, on the north side, by a never failing stream, on which there is a mill lately built, running two pair of stones, the dam built in the most substantial manner, the running gears now out of repair—the soil rich and fertile for all manner of productions; the situation beautiful; excellent spring at the door; convenient to court-house, churches, &c. the neighbourhood remarkable for hospitality, sociallity, and general respectability; the situation is calculated for merchandize, manufacturing mills, distilleries, &c.

Also for Sale, two other small Farms, adjacent to the above, possessing many advantages—they may be bought separately or together—with a stock of fine cattle, six fine mules of three years old next spring, chiefly broke to work, and one older. Also several high bred elegant brood mares, all young.

For terms apply to my son Phil Claiborne, at my house, and whatsoever bargain he shall make, conformable to my instructions in the premises, I will fulfill on my return home.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1796.

N. B. I have also for sale, two valuable Tracts, near Cape Fear, in North Carolina. Apply to the same source for terms.

6

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 20.

On the 18th inst. at four in the morning, the Austrians attacked the French entrenchments near Kehl, and two battallions of the Archduke Ferdinand charged the enemy with the bayonet. About 7 o'clock they were masters of the entrenchments and the fort; they had made 800 of the French prisoners, and killed or wounded 1200: the French general Scherb was among the slain. All the baggage, cannon, and ammunition, of the French, fell into the hands of the Austrians; but the latter having neglected to destroy the bridge near the Rhine, and a part of the soldiers being employed in dividing the booty, the French, about noon, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and being covered by a numerous artillery from the left Bank of the Rhine, retook the fort, the possession of which is so important in a campaign in Suabia.

The Austrians lost about 400 men in killed and wounded, and retired to Bischoffsheim, where the head quarters of general Petrasch now are.

A number of Austrian prisoners and wounded have been brought into Strasburg; 6000 National Guards have marched from that city for Landau, the garrison of which place has taken the field under general Marescot. A number of French troops are also on their march from Strasbourg for Suabia.

As the Austrians have not destroyed the bridge between Kehl and Strasbourg, the French will always be able easily to send reinforcements into Suabia.

VIENNA, September 28.

(From the Court Gazette.)

"The following advices, dated the 13th inst. have been received from *Mantua*, relative to the proceedings of the army under Field Marshall Wurmser.

"On the 11th, that army was in full motion to advance to Mantua, by Sanquinetto and Castellano. The advanced guard, which had begun its march two hours before the main body, was led by the generals Mezaros and Otto; and when it arrived in the vicinity of Cerea, was vigorously attacked by a corps of the enemy, of about 6000 men, advancing from Verona, under the command of general Buonaparte himself, the enemy had likewise filled all the houses of the place with men. Our troops supported the attack with the greatest resolution, and attacked the village, out of which they drove the enemy with considerable loss, and forced them to retreat precipitately to Verona. The Austrian troops on this occasion, took 872 prisoners, among which was a lieutenant-colonel, and 12 other officers, and 7 pieces of cannon. After this success, the troops continued their march, notwithstanding some faint attempts made by the enemy to oppose them, without further hindrance to Mantua, they were safely arrived, and in conjunction with the garrison of that place, will proceed to further operations.

"According to the advices of the 13th from Mantua, the enemy on that day, about ten in the morning had attacked the Austrian army in their camp, under the walls of Mantua, between Formigusa and the suburb of St. George. Field Marshal Wurmser immediately hastened to the place with his accustomed activity and resolution, and the Austrian troops received the enemy with such bravery, that they were obliged to retreat in haste and disorder; and when these accounts came away, though the battle was not ended, as the Austrian troops were still pursuing, they had already taken, and brought into Mantua more than 1500 prisoners, most of them French grenadiers.

The artillery made great havoc among the enemy, who left a considerable number of dead on the field of battle. The Austrian troops had likewise taken ten pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons. As the battle was not over when these dispatches were sent off, a more circumstantial official account of this apparently successful action is to be expected."

(Another letter, same date.)

According to accounts from Italy, Field Marshal Wurmser, on the 17th and 19th instant, made two new attacks on the French near Mantua, no mention, however, is made of them in this day's Court Gazette. Direct accounts from general Wurmser cannot, indeed, now be received, as he has no free communication either with Klagenfurt, Goritz, or Venice. He is now in and near Mantua, with a very considerable body of troops, and the military council has sent strong reinforcements to the generals Quosdannovich and Davidovich, with orders to make the utmost exertions to re establish a communication with general Wurmser.

General Mack, it is said, will set out for the army in Italy.

The Supplement to the Court Gazette of the 27th instant contains further accounts of the victorious progress of the Arch-Duke Charles, and the successful operations of the troops in Suabia employed against the army of Moreau. General Frohlich, in an action on the 17th near Kempton, took 230 prisoners, and again defeated the French on the 20th, in a battle near Isny, in which the loss of the enemy amounted to at least 1200 men, 10 officers and 500 men were made prisoners, and the rest of the whole corps killed, wounded, or dispersed. General Latour writes that, in the different actions that have taken place in Bavaria, 1500 prisoners have been taken from the enemy, and their war chests. The Gazette then proceeds:

"After the troops under general La Tour had passed the Lech, the peasants shewed every sign of hatred to the common enemy: they every where collected in great numbers, rang the alarm bells, armed themselves with muskets, pikes, and every kind of weapons, and offered to join the van guard to pursue the enemy. Major general count Vaillet, who commanded the van guard, desirous to profit by their ardour, put 1200 of them under the direction of the captains Mesery and Andrassy. Their zeal is in fact enthusiasm, and shews how much they must have suffered from the enemy.

LONDON, October 15.

To give our readers a proper idea of the trade of the island of Newfoundland and its consequence to this kingdom, the following is a state of its produce, and the property employed there during the last year; and we doubt not but the present is equally productive.

400 sail of shipping, 38,000 tons, at 7l. per ton,
9000 quintals of dry fish, at 18s.
3,700 trails of salmon, at 40s.
1,000 barrels of herrings, at 10s.
3,300 tons of oil, at 25l.
4,900 seal skins.

Two thousand shallops and boats valued large and small, upon an average, with their fishing craft, at 30l. each; sundry merchandize supposed to be at that time in store, and in value about 300,000l. which amount in the aggregate to one million two hundred thousand pounds. And taking the crews of the ships, allowing four men to each boat, large and small, which (including what are called shore men who would make ordinary seamen) is a fair estimate, they amount to 11,000 seamen, besides a great number of inhabitants.

SALEM, December 9.

SIERRA LEONA.

In casting our eyes over some late European papers, we saw the following notice of a settlement on the coast of Africa which was communicated by a fellow townsman, and brother to a very respectable citizen of a neighbouring town.

Free Port, Riopongos, August 12.

This colony is at length established and with the best prospects. Coffee thrives remarkably well, and we have some cotton.

We have received accounts from the Foulah country, that in a rebellion of his subjects the king has been put to death. The troubles in the interior have in some degree interrupted our traffic with the Foulah's, who are the most civilized people on this coast; they admit no intercourse with our people and profit by it. They have adopted some of our methods of agriculture, and other branches of husbandry, such as relates to their live stock. We purchase from them rice, cotton, ivory, &c. The trade is yet in its infancy and limited, but much may be made of it.

When the slave vessels are from the coast, the natives apply themselves to industry and manufacture coarse cloth, which we purchase and retail to the NEGROS, *getting in return rice.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.

Yesterday arrived in town, we are happy to say in perfect health, commodore Barney, who left Cape Francois on the 2d inst, in the Medusa, accompanied by another frigate; both which he left at Norfolk, and took passage with capt. Gould up to Annapolis. We learn by him, that the troubles which broke out some time since at the Cape and in the southern departments of the island, had subsided, and that order is again established. The remainder of the political news from the Cape, is rather of a disagreeable nature; namely, that in consequence of the reprisal orders (if so they may be termed) from the executive directory, eight or ten privateers were fitting out there, to take every American bound to and from an enemy's port, or having British property on board; and that the vessels carried into the Cape have seals put on their hatches, and not suffered to depart until decrees of acquittal or condemnation are received from France; during which time their cargoes are spoiled and their bottoms knawed by the worms into honey-combs. Six or eight British ships of war were cruising off Cape Francois when commodore Barney left it, but having found means to elude their vigilance, he arrived at Cape Henry on the 19th in safety.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 29.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Georgetown, dated Dec. 24.

"An affair has taken place here that has caused much confusion among the tobacco holders. Two men who were suspected of

having ſtolen tobacco out of the warehouſes two nights ago, broke into every warehouſe in town, and gathered all the inſpectors books and papers, and burnt them every one. They are ſent to jail in irons, and will be tried at the next court, but the trouble it will cauſe is inconceivable."

PETERSBURG, *Jan.* 6.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States have it in contemplation to grant a ſum of money for the relief of the unfortunate ſufferers by fire in the town of Savannah.

A Newport paper mentions, that a new ſhip from Charleſton, bound to Boſton, is on ſhore on the weſt end of Nantucket.

Accounts from Demarara, mention, that proviſions were very high there, flour at 22 dollars per barrel.

The ſhip Montezuma, captain Howard, is arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, which ſhe left on the 27th of October—London papers by this veſſel to the 2nd of October, give an unfavourable account of the operations of the French armies—every action appears to have ended to the advantage of the Auſtrians, who are ſaid to have performed miracles of bravery—that the French are retreating precipitately in every direction, and in one action, independent of many others, left 25 000 *dead on the field*. All goes on well for the combined forces—numerable armies are marching to the ſcene of ſlaughter—that the Auſtrians are highly elated, and every thing promiſes fair for a complete victory to the emperor, and total defeat to the poor republicans.

TOWN OF PETERSBURG:

January Huſtings Court, 1797.

Purſuant to the Regulations made for fixing the Aſſize of Bread in this Town, the Court aſcertain and fix the Price of Flour this date, at Nine Dollars per Barrel—Therefore the Loaf of Bread for 3¼ ſhould weigh 14 ounces.

A copy,

J. GRAMMER, c. t. p.

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†‡† Thoſe perſons who were entruſted with Subſcription Papers for publiſhing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requeſted to lodge them and the Subſcription Money received, with William Prentis, Printer, Peterſburg, in whoſe hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

December 23, 1796.

Library Society.

ON Friday, the 20th inſtant, at 10 o'clock preciſely, will be held at BREWER'S Tavern, the Half Yearly Meeting of the ſaid Society.

The Members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

DUNCAN ROSE, Treaſurer.

Peterſburg, January 5, 1797. (3w)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, when he was on to the northward in Auguſt laſt,

MURRAY,

a dark Mulatto man, from 30 to 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; the above reward will be given on his commitment to jail, or on delivery to me.

JAMES MARSH.

Peterſburg, January 3, 1797.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tueſday the 31ſt day of January, 1797, at Cumberland Courthouſe;

NINETY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—a large proportion of which are valuable crop negroes. Bonds payable in 12 months from their date, and to bear intereſt from thence if not punctually paid, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers. Mr Joſeph Selden, will direct the ſale, and is authoriſed by me to act on the occaſion.

EDWIN BURWELL.

Richmond, December 8, 1796 tdſ

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers to the LIBRARY SOCIETY are informed, that the BOOKS ordered laſt ſpring, are arrived and ready to be delivered to the Members, at the Librarian Office, on the days appointed by the regulations of the Society.

Duncan Roſe, Treaſurer.

Peterſburg, December 18, 1796.

EDUCATION.

I HAVE now the pleaſure of announcing to the Public, that I have engaged a Gentleman to aſſiſt me in teaching ſchool. He comes well recommended; and, upon examination, ſeems well calculated to teach the practical branches of the Mathematics, viz Trigonometry, Menſuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Navigation, together with Book keeping and Arithmetic.

The ſeveral branches of Education, therefore, formerly taught in this School, will continue to be taught with that attention, which their great importance merits

ANDREW SYME.

P S. The terms of tuition for the languages, and the branches of education abovementioned, will be made known, upon application to the ſubſcriber.

A. S.

Peterſburg, December 29, 1796. (3)

December 27, 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. John Oſborne's ſtable, in Blandford, the 24th inſtant,

A Bay Mare,

Four years old, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſhod before, with a ſhort tail, one hind foot white, ſmall ears, trots and gallops. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to me in Cheſterfield county, ſhall be rewarded agreeable to their trouble.

tf ARTHER TRAYLOR, jun.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Stoke's ſtore, in Old-ſtreet,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line, either uſeful or ornamental; having ſelected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them on ſuch terms, as muſt render them an object to thoſe, who conceive it their intereſt to purchaſe with caſh.

N B. Country merchants will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, Oct 20, 1796. (tf)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

At a Quarterly Seſſion Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, adminiſtrator of James Corran, deceaſed, which adminiſtrator is aſſignee of Lewis Burwell, ſurviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceaſed, Complainants,

Againſt

John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the ſaid John Barry, and Daniel Robertſon Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel—It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on or before the ſecond Thurſday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome Gazette, either in Richmond or Peterſburg for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the court-houſe door of the county aforeſaid.

A Copy,

Teſte THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday the 24th inſtant, in this town, otherwiſe as I returned home, in Prince George,

A Red Pocket-Book,

Wherein was FOUR BONDS, for 67 l. 10 s. each, againſt Charles Gee; the firſt was dated the 5th day of October, 1796, and on demand the 25th of December, 1797—the ſecond on demand the 25th of December, 1798—the third the 25th of December, 1799—and the fourth the 25th of December, 1800, and many other accounts too tedious to mention.—Whoever ſhall deliver the ſaid book and papers to me, or the Printer, or Herbert Temple, in Prince George county, ſhall receive the above reward.

PETER TATUM.

N B. I hereby forewarn any perſon or perſons from trading in any manner for the above mentioned bonds and accounts. P. T.

December 26, 1796. 3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my ſtable, in the courſe of laſt night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, juſt docked and trimmed, both mane and forelocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They ſtole alſo, a large new ſaddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The ſaddle had ſilver boſſes, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horſe, ſaddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for ſecuring the thief.

Richmond, November 22, AUG. DAVIS.

JUST ARRIVED,

Freſh Raiſins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt Terms:—

ALSO,

DYES.
- Hatters's Bow-ſtrings,
- Aqua Fortes,
- Verdigreaſe,
- Oil of Vitriol,
- Quickſilver,
- Red Tartar,
- Copperas,
- Logwood,
- Crucibles,
- Pumice-Stone,
- Borax,
- Spaniſh Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.
- Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
- Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
- Windſor Soap,
- Waſh Balls,

POMATUM.
- Lilly, Cowſlip, Marrow, Citron, and fine ſcented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF
- Bergamot,
- Lavender,
- Lemmon,
- Muſk,
- Thyme,
- Roſemary,
- Rhodium.
- Glaſs Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
- Nipple Pipes & Glaſſes,
- Marble and Glaſs Mortars.
- Glaſs Funnels,
- Glaſs Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all ſizes,
- Vials in Sorts,
- Glaſs and Cork Stoppers,
- Smelling Bottles,
- Elaſtic Steel Truſſes,
- Patent Buff Ball,
- Pluſh Bruſhes for ditto,
- Sealing Wax Red and Black,
- Wafers,
- Caſtile Soap white and mixed,
- Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
- Camel Hair Pencils,
- Indian Rubber,
- Gold Leaf,
- Tooth Bruſhes,
- Court Plaiſter,
- Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.
- Red and White Lead,
- Vermillion,
- Gamboge,
- Patent Yellow,
- King's Yellow,
- Pruſſian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
- Stone Oaker,
- Amber,
- Gum Copal,
- Shell Lac,
- Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.
- Surgeons Needles,
- Tooth Inſtruments,
- Cupping Inſtruments.
- Pocket ditto,
- Caſes of Scalpels,
- Spring Lancets in Morocco Caſes,
- Common Lancets.

- Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all diſorders of the ſkin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Peterſburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

- Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.
- Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
- Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
- Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.
- Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Satins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.
- Table and Tea China, in ſetts.
- Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
- Freſh Teas.
- Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
- Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
- Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
- Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
- Cheeſe, Chocolate.
- Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c,

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next; the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

Mecklenburg County,

October, Quarterly Court 1796.

John Marſhall, Plaintiff.

Againſt

Richard Baſkervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which ſaid Henry and Francis are ſons of Henry Moody, deceaſed, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Beufort and Mary his wife, which ſaid Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the ſaid Henry Moody, deceaſed, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceaſed, who was alſo ſon of Henry Moody deceaſed. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Beufort, and Mary his wife, —Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P Moody,—not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel—It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Monday in February next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper in Richmond or Peterſburg, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.

A Copy,

Teſte WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indiſpenſibly requiſite, that the buſineſs carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weiſiger, and John Baird jun and Co. ſhould be cloſed; thoſe who are indebted, are once more requeſted to come forward and ſettle, or pay off their reſpective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will ſettle and receive payments.—Thoſe who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will pleaſe take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unleſs they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-houſe which commands a beautiful view of the river and ſtreet, with all neceſſary out houſes; and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Chriſtmas.

I will alſo rent the ſtore in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weiſiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on buſineſs, and has good lumber houſes; poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

I will diſpoſe of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the ſprings, axle-trees and iron work, with handſome harneſs for four horſes, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and ſecurity.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Brunſwick, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on three months credit, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Monday, the 23d of next month, to ſatisfy ſundry debts due from Lewis Brown, to the Rev. Thomas Lundie, and Sterling Edmunds and Co. the following property belonging to the ſaid Brown, to wit: Four Negroes, JEANY, JUDY, BETTY, and a child not named, and three feather beds and furniture, by the

COMMISSIONERS.

December 31, 1796. (3p)

On Thurſday the 12th inſtant, (January) will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, before Mr. John Brewer's Tavern, in Peterſburg,

THREE Negro Men belonging to the eſtate of Jeremiah Overby, dec.—one a good Waggoner, one a good Shoemaker, and the other a good Houſe ſervant.

ARMISTEAD DAVES, Adminiſtrator.

The above Negroes were put up to the higheſt bidder, agreeably to a former advertiſement, at Brewer's Tavern, the 24th of laſt month, and the ſubſcriber became the purchaſer—but as ſome perſons have intimated a diſſatisfaction at the ſale, on account of the notice of the ſale being too ſhort, I have thought proper, in order to give ſatisfaction, again to offer them for ſale agreeably to the above advertiſement. A. DAVES.

January 2, 1797.

WANTED TO HIRE,

TEN or twelve ſtrong NEGRO FELLOWS, and three plough BOYS for one, two, or three years. Apply to the ſubſcriber at Hatcher's Run, or at the Vendue Office in Peterſburg.

J. HAXALL.

Peterſburg, December 12, 1796. tf

KENTUCKY LANDS.

SOME very valuable Green river Lands, lying on Rough creek, and Mulberry run, a branch thereof, together with ſome Military Lands, of firſt quality, on Little Barren, for ſale or exchange—Part caſh, and the balance in property or good bonds, will be received. Apply to Mr. Daniel Dudſon, High ſtreet, Peterſburg.

October 10, 1796. eotf

To the LADIES.

Save your rags. Don't, I beg of you, turn away from ſuch advice, with a "piſh." All the books we read—all the paper we uſe—*all* the means of learning, of ſcience, of correſpondence, depend on the *ſaving of rags.*

Theſe materials of paper have lately riſen in value *twenty per-cent.* The price of paper muſt riſe, and it is already ſo high as almoſt to prevent the publication of books in the United States.

Ladies, this buſineſs muſt originate with you—you ſweep rags into the fire that ought to be ſaved. I *know* you do—I ſee it done every day. You ſay, it is a trifling thing—and is not worth your trouble, to ſave rags. But if you cannot ſtoop down to pick up a rag, encourage your children or domeſtics to do it. Let it be the perquiſite of ſome little girl in the family to have the rags. Hang up a little bag in ſome convenient place, near your fire ſides, and tell ſome of your family to put every ſtrip of linen or cotton in the bag—When it is full, ſend it to the ſhop and get a ſhilling or two for the little girl. It will buy her a little book or a yard of ribbon. Let every family do this—ſave eſpecially *fine* rags, that valuable books may be printed on better paper. Don't think this a thing above your notice. "Sands form the mountain—moments make the year"—and a pound or two of rags will make a volume of Sermons or the hiſtory of Cecelia.

I do not intend to quit this ſubject.—I have requeſted my wife to hang up a rag-bag, and ſhe has conſented, and given her little girl orders to fill it. And I intend to watch all my female friends—the firſt thing I ſhall look after, when I call on them, will be the rag-bag; and if I do not ſee it, they ſhall hear from me again.

BOSTON.

Thurſday (Thankſgiving-day) December 15.

Seaſonable Reflections.

On this anniverſary the mind of every conſiderate citizen is naturally led to contemplate thoſe ſubjects, which are ſerious in their nature, and important in their event. At this period the various incidents which have occurred through the year, preſent themſelves to our reflection, and we immediately fix our intention on that BEING, who has conducted us through the different ſeaſons, and cauſed the ſmiles of his beneficence to be univerſally diffuſed. The earth has yield an increaſe, and the labour of the huſbandmen been crowned with abundant ſucceſs. Our flocks have not been cut off from the fold, neither have we reaſon to complain that there is no herd in the ſtall. The kind hand of heaven has diſtributed its mercies with a liberality, which cannot but excite the gratitude of the ſerious, and adoration of the devout.

While contemplating theſe favors, ought we not to conſider the gracious diſpoſal of Providence towards us? Every bleſſing has been poured upon us, with that exceſs of redundancy, as cannot but raiſe our affections towards that Being, through whoſe agency we are indebted for the manifold mercies we enjoy.

But though Heaven has been thus bountiful, it is a ſubject of ſerious conſideration, whether we have acted worthy of ſuch peculiar bleſſings. Has our conduct in public, or private life, been conformable to the benevolence we have experienced? Or have we acted either as citizens, or Chriſtians, in conformity to thoſe principles which the goodneſs of the Supreme Being naturally dictated?

Theſe conſiderations are the proper ſubjects for contemplation on this anniverſary. Though Heaven has ſmiled on the culture of our fields, ſent the refreſhing ſhowers, and diſpenſed the warm influence of the ſun, to crown the year with plenty, has our conduct been equally as agreeable to its will, as the mercies we now experience, have been conducive to our happineſs? Does that general diſſipation which exiſts among the various claſſes of citizens, comport with a diſpoſition to acknowledge the kindneſs of Providence, in beſtowing upon us the innumerable comforts which we have experienced throughout the year?—It muſt be acknowledged, that we have become more negligent in thoſe duties, which, as Citizens and Chriſtians, we are called on to perform in proportion as we have experienced the kindneſs of Heaven in the beſtowment of its mercies.

The cloud which at this period ſeems gathering over this country, ought to lead us, on this day, to reflect—whether we have not been *rebellious*, both in a Religious and in a *political ſenſe*. Whether the remiſſneſs in our conduct, towards thoſe who aſſiſted us in the days of diſtreſs, has not excited the indignation of Heaven: and whether our preſent critical political ſituation does not ariſe principally from our ingratitude to the SUPREME BEING Whether we have not raiſed the indignation of Heaven, by forgetting *ſo ſoon* our deliverance from Britiſh tyranny; and, inſtead of putting our truſt in that OMNIPOTENT ARM which protected us during the Revolution, we ſhould become aſſiduous to renew a connection with our inveterate enemies, and like the Iſraelities, become deſirous of the leakes and onions of our former taſk-maſters.—Whether we have not forſaken the principles of thoſe Patriots who fought, bled, and died in defence of their country, and have not inconſiderately abandoned our *tried friends*, and ſought our ſafety under the protection of thoſe, whoſe enmity has ever been conſpicuous from the firſt ſettlement of *America* to the preſent day.

WHEN we conſider the diſtreſſes we have experienced from the enrelenting meaſures of the Britiſh, and the aſſiſtance we have received from the French, we have reaſon to reflect,—whether the God of our Fathers, who raiſed up this nation at an important criſis, to become our friends, and by whoſe *inſtrumentality* we were enabled to vindicate our Rights, does not now ſhew his diſpleaſure at our forſaking thoſe in their conflict, who readily became the patrons of our liberties and independence?—The blood of the armies of our patriots, if it does not cry from the ground for *vengeance*, yet pleads in accents the moſt powerful, to warn us againſt *renewing a connection*, which has coſt ſo much blood and treaſure to diſſolve and which produced during the conteſt, miracles, but little ſhort of thoſe exhibited in the emancipation of the Iſraelites from Egyptian bondage.

The revolution of *France* is not merely the revolution of a nation:—the liberties and equal happineſs of mankind are rapidly progreſſing thro' this medium. The armies of BUONAPARTE, JOURDAN, MOREAU, &c. are conducted by a POWER, ſuperior to the individuals who lead them. Like CYRUS of old, they are marching under the guidance and direction of Heaven, Even the *whore of Babylon*, whoſe overthrow has been the ſubject of the fervent petitions of our pious Clergy, for centuries, is at length, (under the influence of *France*,) tumbled from the Papal chair, and *His Holineſs* THE POPE: who has long preſided in the HIERARCHICAL SERAGLIO, inſtead of raiſing himſelf above all that is godly, is obliged to ſeek protection by the humiliation of his pride, and the contribution of his property.

THE revolution of *France* riſes beyond the trifling conſideration of our modern patriots. Theſe perſons calculate the events of this national controverſy, on too ſmall a ſcale. They regard not *principles*; INTEREST is the molten calf which they have ſet up, and they would willingly ſacrifice the liberties of a nation, or of individuals, in the completion of this object of their idolatry. They hate *France*—becauſe it has the happineſs of 'The People,' as the baſis of its adminiſtration; but they love the Engliſh—becauſe the happineſs of a few is the primary motive of the government.

CITIZENS of *America*,—On THIS DAY reflect: pauſe on theſe ſerious truths. It is a conſideration worthy your attention, whether we do not affront the SUPREME BEING, in our zealous ſtrivings to renew our connections with *England*, to the injury of *France*, after HE exerted himſelf in ſo miraculus a manner to *diſſolve* the former and *promote* the latter.

MAY God Almighty impreſs upon the minds of "The People" of the United States, his manifold interpoſition in their behalf, during their arduous ſtruggle againſt the tyranny of Britain: And may HE preſerve us from the fatal degeneracy of attempting to renew a diſgraceful connection with that nation, after he has ſo peculiarly diſplayed his omnipotence to diſſolve the deſtructive bonds. May all inſidious meaſures to effect a union with our enemies, to the detriment of our friends, be ſpeedily blaſted. And may the hearts of thoſe be changed, who, through *ill advice*, have excited the jealouſy of a nation whoſe friendſhip in thoſe times which tried men's ſouls, wreathed the laurels which now adorn their brows.

In this invocation, let all "*The People*" ſay AMEN.

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FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.

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